NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES CORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

JAMES CORDON BENNETT, JR.,

MANAGER. EROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatche must be addressed New York HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly scaled. Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXII.....

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broom

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW YORK THEATER, opposite New York Hotel, ARRAH NA PORUS -IRISH LION.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue, -The Arans in Their Wonderful Panton Mances.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY .- MAZEPPA.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway. - BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

BANVARD'S NEW YORK MUSEUM, Broadway and Chritich street.—L'AURERISHI: OR THE POSITION OF BONNEVILLE, Matinec at Two o'Clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—The Imperial Thomps of Japanese Acrests in Their Wondenedl Frats. Matine at Two o'Clock.

TERRACE GARDEN, Third Avenue, Fifty-eighth and Fifty-minth streets.—THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS, at 80 Clock P. M.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway. BALLET, FARCE, PARTORIME, BURLESQUES, ET. COME AND SENTIMENTAL VOCALISMS, &C.—TEMPTAT THE INCOLEMICANT. PIFTH AVENUE OPEKA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—Guipen & Chusty's Minsteries.— Ermiorian Minstrelly, Ballads, Buelesques, &c.—The Black Under

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE, No. 600 Broadway .-- THE GROEGIA MINSTINES IN THEIR PROPERTIES.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - EINIGHAN MIN-

NEW YORR MUSEUM OF ANATOMY 618 Broadway.

HEAD AND RIGHT ARE OF PROBST—THE WASHINGTON
TWINS—WOODERS IN NATURAL HISTORY, SCIENCE AND ARE.
LICCURES DAILY, Open from 8 A.B., 191 107. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, July 3, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

By special telegrams through the Atlantic cable, dated in London, Paris, Florence, Rome, Atnens and Dublin we have very interesting reports from Europe to yesterday,

Maximilian and denounce the action of Justez.

Some of the London journals reducile Napoleon's idea

A list of the names of the Americans decorated with

the order of the French Legion of Honor is given.
Four hundred and ninety Catholic Bishops presented an affectionate address to the Pope. One hun-dred of the towns of Italy also addressed the Holy

An Italian deputy asserted in the Legislature that Austria, with others of the neighboring powers, are perfecting treaties hostile to the policy of Italy.

Military reinforcements, with supplies of arms and food, had reached the Christian insurgents in Gandia from Greece. Omar Pasha was preparing for another assault on the main position of the revolutionists. Femian drillings are still continued in Ireland.

By the French mail steamship Ville de Paris, at this de-paicnes to the 22d or June.
In the French Senate M. Dupin called attention to the

action of the Mexican republicans in attempting to take Maximilian's life, and asserted that the responsibility of the issue rested on the United States. The Cabinet Minister, in reply, intimated that such was the opinion

Consols closed at 94%, for money, in London. Five twenties were at 72% in London.

The Liverpool cotton market closed weak, with middling uplands at 10%d. a 11d. Breadstuffs firm. Pro-

THE CITY.

torday, and another scape peculiar to that brauch of ou city government was the result. Mesers, Stephen and R. Roberts protested against so many called meetings for the transaction of no business of importance which were simply "called for the purpose of annoyin those few members who had some business to attend to besides laying around the hait." Mr. Flynn moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to "fetch" every mamber to the chamber this morning to which time. no quorum being present, the Board adjourned.

weekly letter of Dr. Harris, the Registrar of Vital Statistics, says that 409 deaths occurred in New York and 148 in Brooklyn during the week just passed. disease has yet appeared bearing the semblance of an epidemic, except measles.

Twenty-second annual commencement of St. John's College, Fordham, took place vesterday. There was a large and fashionable attendance. Archbishop McClucky presided, and on the platform were Cenerals Gilmore and McMahon and a large number of Catholi clergymen. General McMahon received the degree of Master of Arts, the highest bonor in the power of the college to bestow.

In the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday a motion was made for the continuance of a temporary injunction in the case of Russell Sturgis vs. the Mayor, &c., restraning the Comptroller from leasing piers of which the plaintiff is the lessee, the term of his lease having expired, and the Commissioners of the sinking fund having ordered the plaintiff's lease to be reserved to him. The Court dissolved the existing injunction, it appearing that the charter provides that all piers and wharves shall be leased to the highest bidder at public auction.

The Merchants' Union Express Company's suit now pending has become somewhat complicated, no less than five orders having been already granted by the Sq. preme Court in reference thereto. Yesterday a motion was granted setting aside an order to show cause granted to defendants (the Express Company) on the previous day. In the meantime Judge Morgan, of the Supreme Court of Onondaga county, has usued an injunction against S. P. Waterbury, restraining him from proceeding in the suit against the Express Company until the further orders of the Court,

The stock market was, on the whole, firm, although variable, yesterday, Gold closed at 138 %. Government securities were strong, and especially the new issue of

MISCELLANEOUS.

The execution of the unforturnate Prince Maximilian is confirmed, and the details are furnished this morning in a manner and from sources that leave no doubt of Sheir truth. The sources are no less than the report of Escobedo and private letters of Juarez. Miramon and Meila suffered with their chief. The three were condemned on the 14th of June, the sentence was con headquarters on the loth, and the loth was designated as the day of execution. Three days of grace were finally granted, after the first bour fixed had passed, to permit Maximilian to settle up his worldly affairs, and on the 19th the ariple execution took place. The Emperor was shot with his face to the front, the two Mexicans in the back. Maximilian's last words were "Poor Carlotta." Among his papers was found a will designating Louis La Cunza uez as agents of the empire in the event of his execution, but President Juarez returned answer that Maximilian could not be pardoned consistently with the great considerations of justice and the necessity of in-Buring the future peace of the country. When the execution had taken place the Prussian and British Ministers

th made preparations for leaving the country.

Private intelligence from Colombia to the 19th of June tates that Mosquera had been captured at Bogota, and his principal general was in command of his forces. ith his capture the revolution was supposed to be at

Fine 1. Nothing of interest had transpired. A heavy | accidental; but the statement of the fact is

shipment of ten for New York was getting ready and rould sail in a few days.

In the Surratt trial yesterday Dr. McMillan was closely cross-examined by the prisoner's counsel, but his evidence was not shaken. St. Marie, the Papal Zouave who discovered Surratt in Rome, was on the witness stand and testified that Surratt had said that he left Washington on the night of the assassination. Judge Fisher was still very unwell, and the court adjourned earlier than usual. After the adjournment Mr. Bradley grossly in-sulted the Judge and threatened to thrash him, and they were about coming to blows when Marshal Phil-

itps and others interposed and separated them.

The Constitutional Union of Washington City, the orquorum present or not, the Judiciary Committee are determined to have the President impeached, even if it is necessary to compel the attendance of members.

No doubt is entertained of the presence of a Congressional quorum at the national capital this morning. The pesson, it is said, will be a short one.

The Antietam National Cemetery Committee have determined to invite the President, Cabinet, Congress, the Governors and Legislatures of States and prominent members of the army and navy to assist at the dedica

The United States Consul at Palermo reports that the cholera is raging in some of the provinces of Sicily, at which American vessels frequently touch for ballast.

A young freedman in Charleston has applied to Secretary Stanton for an appointment as cadet at West Point

from South Carolina.

General Sickles' order closing barrooms was enforced

The correct list of the new Ministry of the Dominion of Canada is published this morning. The Governors of the different provinces will be immediately sworn in at

their respective capitals. to her territorial possessions by the right of discovery as well as purchase. One of the vessels which went in of the newly discovered island in the Pacific returned to San Francisco on Sunday and sailed on Mon-day with an extra complement of hands. No report was

made by the captain, but these movements suggest a probability of some rich discoveries having been made. The City Comptroller at New Orleans has refused to pay the municipal officers appointed by Governor Flanders, who is himself an appointee of General Sherifan. He takes this atep in accordance with his view of Attorney General Stanbery's opinion.

A New Orleans newspaper has information that Pres dent Johnson, Marshall O. Roberts and Santa Anna have formed a copartnership to oust Juarez, take possession of Mexico and distribute all the railroad and canal franchises that may by that time remain in that distracted

In the distribution of the half million dollars appro priated for the expenses of reconstruction General Sheri-dan's estimate was more than double that of any other

The Impeachment Question and the Presidency.

There are wheels within wheels, a curious complication, upon the impeachment question, as it appears. For instance, it is given out that a majority of the republicans on the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives are preparing a report with the opinion that the evidence taken is sufficient to call for the impeachment and removal of President Johnson. and that to this end they will ask for an October session of Congress. Next it appears that a minority of the republicans on this committee, three out of the seven, will content there selves with a resolution censuring the President. It further appears, from one of our correspondents, that "O.d Thad special Stevens," if no one else will, intends to bring the House to the direct test on a square and unqualified impeachment resolution.

We may, therefore, expect at this July session an intensely interesting and momentous conflict among the republican cliques and factions upon this question of impeachment or no impeachment. "Old Ben Wade," President of the Senate, has his supporters behind him who desire to put him in the White House chair now occupied by "Andy Johnson," either to keep it warm for Chief Justice Chase or to us. its advantages directly in behalf of the nomination of "Old Ben" himself by the Republican Convention of 1868. The conservative republicans who are in favor of General Grant, on the other hand, desire, if possible, to hold President Johnson where he is and President Wade where be is, at least till after the Republican Presidential Convention of next spring. Mr. Johnson, as the dispenser of the spoils of the administration, if he is not working for them, is not working against the Grant men; but "Old Ben Wade" in the White House, it is feared, would measure every office holder's and every office seeker's corn in his own balf-bushel, or in the bushel of Chief Justice Chase. Here, then, is the split in the republican camp upon the impeacement question, and the result will most probably be the defeat of the impeachment faction and the success of the Grant republicans in the retention of Andrew Johnson in his office to the end of his term, provided always that he tries no more experiments against the manifest purposes of Congress in any quib-

bling construction of the laws. If the radicals are wise they will not attempt the removal of President Johnson, which would be killing the goose that lays their golden eggs, but they will let well enough alone. If they must impeach somebody, let them take up Attorney General Stanbery for the "high crimes" or "misdemeanors" of avowing before the Supreme Court, as the government advocate against the Mississippi petition of Sharkey and Walker, that politically on the questions at issue his sympathies were with the enemies of the Union, and for volunteering his legal opinious as excuses for President Johnson in unfaithfully executing the laws of Congress; or let them haul up the Secretary of State for his warning on that famous Chicago pilgrimage that we must take Andrew Johnson "as President or King," and for parading it on his late trip to Boston, as a great virtue on the part of his Excellency, that he had magnanimously refrained from pushing his conflict with Congress to Oliver Cromwell's settlement; or they might arraign Postmaster General Randall for the demoralizing declaration that "they who eat the President's bread and butter must support his measures," which is making "Andy Johnson" "every inch a king." They might even catch old grandfather Welles under the jibboom, if they would only look into the log of the old skipper's tacking and backing during the last two years. In any event, in this matter of impeachment, let not Congress repeat the felly of the fool in the fable who killed the goose that laid his golden eggs.

The Serratt Trial.

The evidence in the Surratt case is developing some fresh points of interest. Beverly Tucker and General Ripley are brought in closer connection with the prisoner than they will probably like, and a boast of Surratt's is testified to that he got \$100,000 from the Confederate Secretary, Benjamin. That is perhaps why the little Jew made up his mind to go to the English bar instead of manfully facing the music here. Colorado Jewett also figures in the narrative of Surratt's voyage to Liverpool. His sailing on the same vessel was, of course,

suggestive of discomfort to that disinterested patriot and diplomatist. We expect to have plenty more of these disclosures before the trial is over. Possibly they may disturb the tranquillity of some of our New York politicians and journalists.

The Latest European News-The Herald Spe-

cial Despatches. We gave yesterday some notable facts of European news in the three special telegrams to the Herald, respectively from St. Petersburg, London and Pesth. From St. Petersburg we had the news of the Czar's arrival home from his recent trip to Paris, and the splendid popular demonstration by which he was received-the congratulations of the diplomatic corps and the presentation of a member of the United States Senate. In our London despatch we gave the latest British grumble on the subject of the Alabama claims, Mr. Baxter desiring o know if the government could not possibly trump up enough claims of one sort or another to offset these American claims, so that they might be allowed without costing any cash This, it will be remembered, was tried formerly. Some hundreds of her Majesty's subjects made claims upon the English government for injury done by our government during the war, by arresting the said subjects and otherwise interfering with their ease and comfort. Threefourths of these claims were evidently "bogus," the men who complained against arrest, &c., having in some instances been convicted for various crimes against property. Others were rebel agents, carrying intelligence to and fro between Richmond and London. Yet the British government seriously forwarded these claims, and it is this document of which Mr. Baxter now inquires. Our third despatch, from Pesth, indicates that the coronation of Francis Joseph has not been accepted quietly by all the Slavie races. Croatia is disturbed, and an Austrian general goes there. There is also "great popular agitation in Slavonia," the people evidently fearing lest the head that wears St. Stephen's crown should enjoy a few easy hours. Such is the summary of events set forth in three paragraphs given yesterday in our three columns of cable news. These despatches were HERALD specials, and but for our enterprise in having correspondents on the spot at all these points, and liberally using the telegraph, our citizens would have been without these interesting items of European news.

The War on the Plains. Our Indian troubles appear to drag on in the most unsatisfactory manner. Our special correspondent, under date of June 22, from Republican Forks, gives us an interesting letter, in which the principal feature appears to be that the United States regular troops are rapidly deserting. General Custer and party have not been killed, as reported, although if they are obliged to pursue Indians after the regular army style there is no doubt we shall soon be obliged to register their death from fatigue and exposure. Everything now indicates that the army is gathering material for its yearly report upon operations in the Indian country. Indian campaigning, they call it. We shall have to pay an immense amount of cash for a new literary work, the principal items of which will be-"Lieutenant Bonaparte chased Spotted Tail three hundred miles towards Walrussia, but his horse giving out no captures were made excepting a squaw and three sick men." "A body of 'Apaches were repulsed by Captain Wellington, near Bosque Redondo, with a loss of five killed on our side. It is thought that the Indian loss was heavy, as they left a number of bows and arrows on the field, as well as a few muskets sold to them by our Indian agents." Thus we shall deplete the Treasury for another stereotyped campaign.

By our news this morning General Sherman telegraphs to General Hancock that several of the tribes are disposed to be supported by the government while the others are whipped into submission. Sherman thinks, too, that it is necessary to make offensive instead of defensive warfare against the redskins. We agree with him entirely; but with all deference to his great military talent we think that his first step in the organization of his campaign is very taulty. We allude to the volunteers, who, from the different Territories, are to be incorporated into the regular forces and subject to the routine and government of the military commanders. We are certain that the war would be finished in sixty days if the matter were left entirely in the hands of the Governors of the different Territories. They would organize their fleet-footed and hardy frontiersmen into the best Indian fighters, and if a scalp or two were taken with the ears on, it would be only a just retaliation upon the cutthroats who do not hesitate to laugh at a Quaker policy they cannot appreciate. If Indians are not made to feel the effect of our blows it is better not to deal them. If there is no other way to meet a prairie fire except with fire, then let us have fire, and have it quickly; but we want it in the stordy, active and irresistible style in which our Territories can give it, not in the interminable and snail-like method of the regular army, which, if Indian scalps with the cars on were two hundred thousand dollars each, would not earn their salt by hunt, ing for them. We have no doubt that many enterprising Yankees may be found all along our frontiers who will take a contract to keep the Indians quiet for the next generation at one-tenth the price that the government expends in its futile attempts. It must be conceded, from all past experience, that it is impossible to close our Indian war in the regular army style, unless at enormous expense. Let it be left to the Governors of Territories. and let General Sherman issue an order, if the jealousies of the regular army will permit it giving every volunteer battalion a roving commission to fight in Indian style. The Indians will then be promptly subjected to obedience.

Case of Professor Hodge.

The trial of Professor Hodge, indicted in one of the Montana courts on a charge of murder, is exciting a good deal of anxiety among his friends at the North. A distinguished savant, and a man whose amiable character has endeared him to all who have come in contact with him, it is natural that they should interest themselves warmly in his behalf. We do not think, however, that they need feel any uneasiness on the subject. The homicide with which Mr. Hodge stands charged was so clearly committed in self-defence that no jury, after hearing the evidence, could shot through the wrist and he himself had this evening.

The steamer Java, from Liverpool on the 22d cit, a queenstown on the 23d, arrived at half-past ten o'close this evening.

been wounded in the breast that the Professor fired the shot which killed his antagonist. The difficulty in the case seems to be that his son, who was the sole witness of the occurrence, is indicted with him, and consequently he is denied the benefit of his evidence. This, however, will not affect the result, as the indictment cannot possibly be maintained against young Hodge. We see by a letter from Governor Meagher that the doubts expressed as to the possibility of the Professor having a fair trial in the Territory, owing to the feeling that has been excited against him, are without reasonable grounds. The case will be tried fairly and squarely on its merits, and these being in Protessor Hodge's favor we cannot see that his friends at the North have any real cause for anxiety on his

The Paris Exposition-Distribution of Prizes

and the Emperor's Speech. We live in an age of wonders. Magnitude or magnificence, or both combined, if that is considered more expressive, may be regarded as its dominant characteristic. Everything is done on a large and showy scale. The world seems tired of small things. To command attention every undertaking must be on a scale of grandeur unprecedented in the history of our race. Of this truth Rome at the present moment is presenting us one illustration, Paris another, and New York another. Which of the three illustrations is greatest or most appropriate it may be difficult to say; but each of them is marvellous to a degree which is entirely without parallel. The Convocation at Rome has surpassed all previous convoca-tions. The Paris Exhibition, in certain important particulars, has surpassed all previous exhibitions. The enterprise of the New York HERALD-it is in no spirit of vanity we say it-surpasses any newspaper enterprise which the world has yet seen.

The special telegram from Paris, which we printed in yesterday's Herand, marks the commencement of a new epoch in the history of journalism. Nothing of the kind has ever happened before. How wonderful matters are at the very outset we know, but what the future is to be we can but dimly conceive.

Monday, the 1st of July, 1867, will long be remembered as a "white day" in the annals of France and of the Bonaparte family. The ceremony connected with the distribution of prizes was a complete success. Never did the empire more completely justify its existence; never did Paris show to greater advantage; never was Napoleon more worthy of bimself.

Leaving other things for the present aside, the speech with which the Emperor opened the proceedings was a marvel of practical wisdom and of far reaching thought. It is not too much to say that he is one of the very few men living, and the only prince of his day, from whose lips such weighty words could have fallen. Napoleon, whatever the circumstances, has never been in the habit of wasting his words. This last occasion, bowever, was peculiar. He felt that he was standing on the confines of a great past and on the confines of a still greater fature. 'He knew, too, that the eyes of all men were upon him-that the world was his audience. It is much to be able to say that he was equal to the occasion-that the speech was worthy of the audience and worthy of the orator; but it is only the truth. Napoleon may not have stepped to power by the most legitimate means; errors may at times have marked his reign; but it is impossible to refuse to admit that he is one of the ablest men and perhaps the most enlightened ruler of his day. He cannot be called the Julius, but he may without any impropriety be spoken of as the Augus us Casar of bis family.

Fair Dealing.

the special report of Napoleon's speech at the Paris Exhibition, telegraphed to us by the cable, and gives us credit for it. This is an example of honesty which we would recommend to the at ention of our contemporaries generally.

AMUSEMENTS.

Olympic Theatre-British Neutrality.

a simplation of "True to the Core," a play which nieved quite a success in London, was brought out, under the name of British Neutrality, at the above theatre for the first time, on Monday night. The adap tation is from the pen of Mr. De Walden. The scene are Americanized, and the plot is supposed to be an epiode in the late civil war. We wonder very much that such an enterprising manager as Mr. Grover would shelve his highly successful local drama of Treasure Trove for such a piece. The plot is not even Boucleaultian in point of coherency, and the dialogue and characers are tame and "stagey" to the highest degree There is an English resident of Portland (Mr. A. W. There is an English resident of Portland (Mr. A. W. Ferne), whose impersonation of the stereotyped "Britisher" is comprised in the word "stromary," and wh may be taken for a Russian, Sitkian or Patagonian always of course presupposing them to be conversation the English Isingtage, as a genuine zon of "performs Abinon." Another weak initiation of British is in presented under the hame of Berkwood (St. Mariowe), who have old stage "By George" and "You know constantly in his lines. A patriotic plot, who makes half dozen condensed Fourth of July speeches, is the latter the truly excellent actress. Miss Kate Newton. the old stage "By George" and "You know" constantly in his lines. A parirotic plot, who makes a half dozen condensel. Fourin of July speeches, is the heroic the truly excellent actress, Miss Kate Newton, is the heroice, and an ounspresent "Yankee gal" (Mrs. Williams) and an intrusive, irrelevant Irishman (Mr. Williams) and an intrusive, irrelevant Irishman (Mr. Ward) make up the other leading characters. The scenery is rood in some points, but we decidedly object to the style in which the iron-olad is brought on. It is the poorest specimen of maval architecture and of a ship-wreck we have ever seen. After shipwreck, the idea of number of men sitting on a rock with immaculate vests, pipe in mouth, and otherwise untouched by the "raging waves," is spremely absurd. The bornpipe by eight young lady sailors, although manifestly adapted from the Flying Sead, was very good. If Mr. Grover will review Treasure Trove he will benefit the summer season of his theatre and confer an obligation on his patrons. Mr. Harry Wall, as (aptain Leard, of the iron-clad, deserves much praise. Indeed, the general cast cannot be blamed for the shortcomings of a play that is beyond redemption.

A brilliant and fashionable audience assembled at the above theatre last night, the occasion being a compliperous friends. The piece selected for the occasion was Sheridan Knowles' well known play of the Hunchback. The part of Master Walter was sustained by Mr. Pope, the arduous role of Julia being entrusted to Miss E. V. Proudfoot, and the lesser parts being played by E. V. Proudfoot, and the lesser paris being played by the members of the Pet Philo-Dramatic Association. Miss Proudfoot, as Julia, gave an excellent rendering of that veryquifficult character, her playing being chiefly noticeable for its case and grace, making all the telling points with a quiet, yet natural force, and never, even for once, overslepping the modesty of nature. In her scenes with Sir Thomas she was particularly good, and received on two occasions a well merited call before the curtain. Mr. Pope's Master Walter was not all that might be expected from an actor trained in the Wallackian school, and the other characters, with the exception of Miss Dibblee, who made an excellent Helen, were not particularly noticeable for any special traits.

Minstrels and Varieties.

Crook burlesque at the Fifth Avenue Opera House last night; Hooley brought out the original Buffelo boys, six star comedians, and other wonders, in Brooklyn, and Butler displayed an attractive and varied programme at his laminable American theatre. The other estab-lebments of this kind are closed for the summer.

ABRIVAL OF THE JAVA AT BOSTON.

MAXIMILIAN.

Official Confirmation of His Execution.

MIRAMON AND MEJIA SHARE HIS FATE.

The Prince Shot with His Face to the Front, the Mexicans in the Back.

HIS LAST WORDS, "POOR CARLOTTA."

Strong Protest of the Prussian Minister Against the Execution of the Imperial Captive.

ERIOICINGS AMONG THE MEXICANS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE MERALD.

WATAMOROR, June 28, 1867 Via New Orlhans, July 2-9:30 P. M. Official information of the death of Maximilian, Mira non and Mejia was received here yesterday. The report of Escobedo says they were condemned on the night of the 14th, the sentence confirmed at headquar ers on the 15th and the 16th designated as the day of execution. Their execution was, however, suspended by order of Juarez until the 19th, on which day, at seven o'clock A. M., the three were shot. On the morn ing of the 18th the Prussian Minister made another attempt to save them, but failed

Maximilian was shot faced to the front. His last words were "Foor Carlotta!" Miramon and Mejia were reduced from their rank and shot in the back.

General Berriozabal immediately communicated the news to General Reynolds, in Brownsydle. There is

great rejoicing in Mexico over the event. Diaz has also reached here. Marquez was deposed, and the city was surrendered by Ramon Tabera

It is thought here that Juarez has started for the capstal Mexicans are jubilant, and foreigners are horror

Letters from Juarez received at headquarters here, and which your commissioner has had the privilege of per using, state that Maximilian, Meija and Miramon were sentenced to be shot on the morning of June 16. The sentence being promuigated on the morning of June 14. Subsequently the execution was postponed for three days to give Maximilian time to arrange his affairs, and it was announced that the execution would positively take place on the morning of June 19, at eleven o'clock. The Prussian and British ministers visited Juarez at San Luis Potosi to endeavor to arrest the doom of the unfortunate Prince; but their efforts were vain. Both had returned to Queretaro to take formal leave of Mexico, when the Prince was exe-

will, by which, in case of his death, he appoints Theodosia Lanes José Maria Lacunsea and Marquez regents of the empire. Pertious of Maximilian's service plate are on exhibition as trophies at Matamoros.

The following is the telegram of Escobedo to the Minister of War announcing the execution of Maxi-SAN LUIS POTOSI, June 19, 1867.

On the 14th inst., at eleven o'clock at night, the Council of War condemned Maximilian of Hapsburg, Miguel Miramon and Tomas Mejia to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. The sentence having seen con firmed at these headquarters, it was ordered to be car-ried into effect on the 16th. The executior was suspended by order of the supreme governmen until to-day. It is now seven o'clock in the mornin, at which time Maximilian has just been shot.

Please communicate to the citizen President of the

zabal sent official information of it to Genera Reynolds, commanding the sub-district of the Rio Gande. The event is now being celebrated with great rejoting, manitested by ringing of bells, music and other temonstra-

The Baron Magnas, Prussian Minister, arrived at Ouerotare the day before the execution, atl immediately transmitted by telegraph a formal protest to Juarez, which was received at half-past ninto'clock on the evening of the same day, and in reply 6 which the following was transmitted :-

Sax Luis Porosi, June 18-1010 P. M. To Baron A. V. Magnas, at Queretaro:-

I am sorry to say to you, in answer to yor telegram which you have been pleased to send me his night, that, as I had expressed to you day beforeyesterday, it is possible to grant the pardon of Maimilian of Hapsburg, consistent with the great consistations of justice and the necessity of lusuring the fatte peace of the republic. I am, Baron, very respectfullyour obedient servant,

The following is a translation of the prout of Baron Magnas :--

To his Excellency Senor SERASTIAN LERDO DETRIADA;-Having arrived to-day at Queretaro, I beome aware that the prisoner condemned on the 14th ist, morally died on Sunday last. It is thus that all th world will consider it; for all their preparations to dieaving been made on that day, they waited during a whie hour to be taken to the place whence they welto receive their death before the order suspeding the execution of the sentence was communicated to them by means of the telegraph. The umane cu toms of our age will not permit them, aftchaving suffered this horrible acony, to be put to dan a second time to-morrow. In the name of humity and of honor I conjure you to order that theirves be not taken; and I again repeat that I am coain that my overeign, his Majesty the King of Prussi and all the crowned heads of Europe, united by ties of his brother, the Emperor of Austria; hi cousin, the Queen of the British dominions; his bther-in-law Queen of Spain and the Kings of Italy od Swedenwill readily agree to give his Excellent, Senor Dor Benito Juarez, all security that none othe prisoners shall again tread on Mexican soil. A. YMAGNAS. No authentic news has yet arrived aso the disposition of the body of Maximilian.

NEW GRIEANS, Ily 2, 1867. The following particulars have been recyed here of

the execution of Maximilian :--The trials of Maximilian, Mejia sed framon were ended on the 14th uit, and they were account to be executed on the 16th. Juarez suspendedue execution for three days, and they were shot onhe 19th, at eleven o'clock in the morning.

Colonels were sentenced to aix years' aprisonment, heutenant colonele to five years', and thousand officers to two years' imprisonment. The brighter generals and the exceptional officers are to be and by court

The city of Mexico was surrendered toliaz on the 21st. Juarez sent him a congratulatory ne with direcnative prisoners you will transfer to your en command, or give them liberty, according to the ciamstances in which you find them. The foreign prisors you wil retain for the further disposition of the giernment."

Escobedo writes from Querétaro:-- " bave, by the

execution of these master tra tters, made terror the order of the day everywhere. I have imposed large contr tions on the rich, and confige. Med their property and their all. When I could not do & in person my dele-gates have strictly complied with my orders. I hope, before closing my military career, to see the blood of every foreigner spits that resides in my country."

Both the liberal and imperial pape vs of Brownsville condemn the execution, and the Ras chero is in full mourning. Berriozabal, the Governor of Matamoros, had all the bells rung, and rockets were fred on the receipt

of the news of the execution.

The Monterey stage had been robbed of \$11,000 in

BEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Refusal of the City Comptroller to Pay the Salaries of Officers Appointed by Governor Flanders—Arrost of an Alleged Murderes t-New Onnass, July 2, 1867, 9:30 o'Clock P. M.

Orleans and General Sheridan has been made to day in the refusal of the Comptroller of the city to pay the salaries of municipal officers appointed by Governor Flauders, the appointee of the military authorities. The refusal is based upon Attorney General Stanbery's

refusal is open option.

Robert B. Jones, into Judge of the Superior Court, and one of the slieged murderers of Cyrus Skriffer, has been arrested and will be tried by military commission. A speedy capture of his brother and accomplice in predicted.

AFFAIRS IN CINCINNATY.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

CINCINNATI, July 2, 1867, 10:30 o'Clock P. M.

The weather intensely hot, the thermometer ind cating ninety-three in the shade. The city is very healthy, there being much less sickness than is gene

rally known at this time of year. The Stephens Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood has a meeting to-night at Mozart Hall, and were addressed by

meeting to-night at Mozart Holl, and were addressed by John Savare, of New York, on Wolfe Tone and English interest in Ireland.

There have been eight deaths by suicide in this city and immediate vicinity in the last four weeks, and three other attempts at self-murder that were not successful. There is on foot now an enterprise to connect Cincia-nati and her nine existing street railroad lines by means of a road across the Suspension bridge and up Vine street.

street.
There will be no general celebration of the Fourth of July here.
The association of Protestant ministers of the city still hold meetings to express their indignation at the way people pass the first day of the week here. They are peculiarly bitter against Sanday newspapers and Sunday beer drinking. They are much inconsed against Mayor Wilstach because he will not aid them in suppressing overything except church going on Sunday.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE. The twenty-second annual commencement of St.

apecial train, for the accommodation of visitors, left Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue at eleven o'clock and arrived at Fordham at a quarter to twelve, with a targe and fashlonable assemblage of people interested in the college examinations. The Rev. William Maylan, S. J., President of the institution, made ample arrangements for the comfort of visitors previous to the arrival of the train. A large sheet of canvas was hung to the ancient elms, near the college, sufficient to protect the four hundred peopis for whom seats were provided, from the flores rays of the sun. A raised dais, covered with carpet, accommodated the faculty and the more distinguished visitors. Immediately behind and backing is was a wall of thin boards, instefully hidden by flags, streamers and flowers. In the centre, on a temporary pedestal, a bust of Washington attracted the attention of the spectators. The audience, which was largely composed of ladies dressed in charming attire and looking beautiful, had hardly taken their seats when his Grace Archbishop Mo loakey ascended the platform, accompanied by General Gilmors, General Martin T. McMahon, the trustees of the college and a large number of the clergymen of the dioces. The appearance of his Grace was greeted with loud plaudits from the antience, and the College band, on a signat from the Master of Ceremonies, began an overture composed of the liveliest frish airs Silence having been restored, the order of exercises was proceeded with. The list consisted of the following:—Distribution of premiums. Discourses.—"Monumental Records." T. arrival of the train. A large sheet of canvas was hung

ferring of degrees; address to the graduates, Peter A. Hargeus, A. M.

The musicians displayed something more than average ability in the performance of the different pieces between each discourse, but a botter selection might have been made. The discourses delivered were well received by the audience, Messrz, Mooney and Lynch acquitted themsselves particularly well. There was more to be said of the matter than the manner of the other gentlemen. Mr. Ryan's valedictory address to his brother students was touchingly delivered. The address of Mr. Hargous would have been very good if it had not been very long.

After a few words from the President degrees were conferred as follows:—General Martin T. McMahon, A. M., Boctor of Laws; Huppolyte P. Fouges, A. B., Charleston, South Carolina, Master of Aris, John P. Donwerth, A. R., Machias, Me., Master of Aris, John P. Donwerth, A. R., Machias, Me., Master of Aris, The degree of Eachelor of Aris was conferred on Joseph B. Ryan, Rochester, N. Y.; James S. Lynch, Albuny, N. Y.; Joseph F. Mooney, Rondout, N. Y., and elevon.

peech. The faculty of the college allowards enter-ained at dinner his Grace the Archbishon, General Gil-nore and about one hundred and fifty students and nytied guests. The proceedings throughout were very interesting, and all present expressed themselves highly leaved with the politeness and attention of the profes-ors and students.

NEW JERSEY INTELLIGENCE

engineer, William Maxwell, who met with the sad acct-HERAID, died on Monday night. His remains will be taken to Port Jervis this forenoon for interment. De-ceased served as captain in the federal army during the late war. dent on the Eric Railroad, as published in yesterday's

A MAN KULID WHILE HOUSEMOVING .-- On Monday evening a house was being moved from the corner of Sc Eighth street, near Grove, when the crab attached to the revolving axie stipped and one of the beams struck a man named George Abranbach on the head, which so stunned him that he died at ten o'cock that night. He was un-married, boarded at 150 Prospect street, and was a native of Bayaria. He was about twenty-night years of age. An inquest will be held by Coroner Wasren at four o'clock this afternoon.

THE USE OF FIREARNS TO-MORROW.—There is a city ordinance prohibiting the firing of guns, pistols, &c., within the city limits under a penalty of \$10. Mayor Gopsil not deeming it within his province to issue a proclamation in relation thereto, the matter has been referred to the Poice Commissioners. Numerous accidents occurred last year. Hoboken.

FOUND DROWNED. - The body of a man about thirtythree years of age was found in the North river, opposite the Elysian Fields, yesterday. A memor book, found in his pocket, contained the following name and address:-"Ernest Wagner, No. 195 Lombard street, St. Louis, Mo.," as well as two letters-one open, with the same address, the other sealed, and addressed Theo-dore Hege, Kirkwood, St. Louis. It was subsequently ascertained that deceased was a passenger on the skeam-ship Weser on her last trip. An inquest was hold by Coroner White, and the jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned."

Tax Jones Wire-Bearing Case -in this case, which was fully published in the Herand last Thursday, a warrant was issued for the arrest of the offender, and ho was taken yesterday and conveyed before Justice Pope, who held him to bail in two surelies of \$1,000 each. It is alleged that Jones threatened violence to his wife if she continued legal proceedings against him. If this allegation be proved on eath, it is the intension of the authorities to have him rearrested and committed with-

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN BOSTON

Bostos, July, 2-2 P. M. A botter connected with an engine boisting coal from the hold of a schooner at the Boston Gas Company's wharf yesterday afternoon exploded with fearful force, sending fragments sixty feet into the six, and throwing the engineer, Mr. W. H. Dalton, a number of feet against a pile of soal, and severely injuring him. Captain Sulberland, of the brig F. H. Odion, of Pictos, Nova Scotia, was also badly scalded.

SENTENCE OF A MUADERER.

The trial of Chauncey F. Pare, at La Porte, Ind., for the murder of his wife and her mother, at Valparaise, last winter, was concluded to day, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty, sentencing him to the Penitentary for life.

THE NEWLY DISCOVERED ISLAND IN THE PACIFIC.

San Francisco, Cal. July 1, 1867.

The schooner Caroline Mills, one of the vessels which went in search of the reported new island, fourteen hundred miles was of this port, returned yesterday with a portion of the crow and engaged an extra large crew and sailed again to-day. As the captain made no manner of report and sailed under a fishing license, it is considered proof positive that he found the island, and equetions valuable on it.